The Daily Bulletin.

VOL. VII.--NO. 1250.] CHARLOTTE, N. C., MONDAY, MAY 18, 1863. [$6 PER ANNUM

BY TELEGRAPH.

TELEGRAPHED FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Northern News,

RICHMOND, May 16.—Northern dates to the 14th have been received.

The Washington *Chronicle* learns that Vallandigham has been sentenced to be banished to Tortugas, off the coast of Florida, for two years. The minority of the Court favored sentencing him to be banished South until the end of the war.

The New York *Herald* says the report is premature, and if the proposed sentence is carried out, Vallandigham is sure to be elected Governor of Ohio.

A call for a Mass State Convention for peace has been published, and the meeting is to be held in the city of New York, on the 3d of June. The address says we are now for a vigorous prosecution of peace, and whilst we will submit to no terms not justified by every principle of honor, we will go far in conciliation to restore the Union.

Eight thousand Germans held a meeting in St. Louis, on the 10th, and adopted resolutions recommending the removal of Halleck, and promoting Fremont, Butler and Seigle.

General Davidson, commanding the department, notified them that discussion should be discarded, and that their duty was to support the President and his appointed agents; nevertheless the resolutions were adopted, and the interference of the military authorities with the freedom of speech denounced.

The *Herald*, alluding to the death of Jackson, says he resembled Napoleon in his early career more than any General of modern times. The victory at Chancellorsville was dearly bought, as Jackson was the universal favorite in the rebel army, and popular in our own.

The *Herald* gives a lengthy sketch of his military career.

The Washington *Chronicle* says that while only too glad to be rid of any so terrible a foe, our sense of relief is not unmingled with sorrow at the fall of so brave a man. Stonewall Jackson was a great General, brave soldier, noble Christian and pure man, and may God throw these virtues against the sins of Secessionists who advocate that national crime.

The Baltimore *American* commences an article on Great Britain with this paragraph:

The first shock consequent upon the repulse of the Army of the Potomac has been met and measurably gotten over by those ever on the alert to speculate on all possible contingencies, and the next question asked, and most earnestly, is, what will be the effect upon English and European public sentiment generally? A question made more earnest, doubtless, by the announcement from New York, of the 8th inst., as follows: "Report says that Lord Lyons sent a special messenger to England in the Persia, on Wednesday, with the news of Hooker's defeat."

Meeting of the Press Association.

ATLANTA, May 15—A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Press Association was held in this city to-day. Present—Dr. R. W. Gibbes, President, and Messrs, Chisby. Clarke and Adair, Directors. A full report by the Superintendent of his labors thus far was submitted and acted upon. It contains much matter of interest to the members, and has been ordered to be printed and distributed. The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the zeal, energy, judgment and fidelity displayed this far, by our Superintendent, the Directors see much cause for present satisfaction and promise of the most gratifying results in the future, when all the details of our vast and comprehensive plans shall have been perfected and put in vigorous operation.

G. W. ADAIR, Secretary *pro tem.*

[Special Dispatch to the Mobile Advertiser.]

Bombardment at Port Hudson—The Mortar Boats Certainly Injured.

PORT HUDSON, May 10, via OBYKA, May 12.—The bombardment was renewed at 15 minutes past 10 o'clock last night, and continued till half past 11. Our loss was one man killed—head torn off by a shell—and one severely wounded.

At 4 o'clock this morning our light battery opened upon the mortar boats, causing two of them to change their position.

A brisk fight and heavy fire ensued between our batteries and the sloop of war Richmond, which continued up to 7 A. M. We had—wounded—Lieutenant Cavaner, of the heavy artillery, dangerously, by a fragment of stone on the temple.

The damage done to the enemy is unknown, but the mortar boats are certainly injured. JUNIUS.

Important from Rome, Ga.—A Battle Imminent.

ATLANTA, May 16.—The Quartermaster of Gen. Polks' corps pass through this morning and reports that from seven to eight thousand of the enemy are approaching Rome, Ga. All available forces have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, May 16.—The Tax Bill was approved by the President on the 24th of April.

The Advalorem Tax on merchants dates from that day (24th April,) inclusive.

The Commissioners of Taxes have not yet been appointed by the President.

Frightful Carnage.

A member of Sickles' corps, who was in the fight at Chancellorsville, writes:

Through the mercy of Heaven I escaped harm in this terrible carnage of Saturday and Sunday. Our corps bore the brunt of the battlle both days, repulsing Stonewall Jackson on Saturday, whose command numbered 40,000 men, and on Sunday holding in check for more than two hours the masses of Lee in his attack on our right. We lost more than three thousand in killed and wounded including two hundred and forty-five officers, and among the latter three Generals and six Colonels.

Alarm in Illinois.

From the New York Tribune.]

ANNA, UNION COUNTY, ILL., April 28.—The tumult arising from arresting the Copperheads and deserters in the county still continues. Among the principal citizens taken are L. W. Ashley, formerly Chief Engineer of the Illinois Central. Dr. Harwood, of the Wheat Growers' Bank, both of Anna, and J. J. Provo, merchant and miller in Jonesboro', which three are probaly worth $75,000.

Such is the terror among the people in remote parts of the couuty that quite insignificant persons are fearing they will be arrested; and I add, as a remarkable fact, that during these passing nights women and children go into the woods to sleep.

All business is suspended, for those who have not yet been arrested have run away. Even one member of our state Senate, J. H. Smith, departed. M.

YANKEE FORCES NEAR CHARLESTON.—The Port Royal correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, says:

"Our forces occupy, no doubt with a view to future seige operations, Folly Island, and have advanced up to within two hundred yards of Light House Inlet, which separates Folly from Morris Island. Our troops are protected by earthworks which they have thrown up. Guns will be mounted, and then the rebels, who are in ull view of our troops, strengthening their position and making it harder for us to take when we advance, will receive the compliments of shells and other projectiles of uncomfortable size, which will materially interfere with their labor.

"The pickets of both armies are so near that conversation has been carried on between them, although every effort has been made to stop such proceedings.—Propositions have been made by the rebel pickets to exchange tobacco for coffee, and a tacit agreement has been entered into by the pickets not to fire upon each other."

To what music did the Yankees march from the battle field near Chancellorsville?

"Git out of the 'Wilderness.'"

What is the best evidence of Hooker's overwhelming defeat?

The *World* admits it.

CONCERT

TO-NIGHT, MAY 18th, AT

TRELOAR HALL.

THE SOUTHERN

ETHIOPIAN SERENADERS!

AND

QUARDRILLE BAND!

On their way to the Springs, having been requested by a number of worthy citizens to stop and give one of their CHASTE and SELECT ENTERTAINMFNTS, will gratify the desire, hoping to receive a liberal patronage. The Company composing the BAND, is well known to the public for their select music, having played for those who enjoy the light fantastic toe at all the most prominent Summer resorts.

Admittance $1. Children and Servants half price.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance to commence at 8 o'clock.

Front seats reserved for Ladies.

For further particulars see small bills.

SUPERIOR WRITING INK,

MANUFACTURED BY

DANIEL & THOS. LEDWELL,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

WE ARE MANUFCTURING INK IN LARGE QUANTITIES and of a superior quality.

It may be found for sale at the BULLETIN Office.

Prompt attention given to all orders addressed to THOMAS LEDWELL,

May 15, '63—tf Charlotte, N. C.

MED. PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, CHARLOTTE, N. C., April 14.

ALL persons wishing to render the Confederacy essential service, can do so by cultivating the Common GARDEN POPPY. When the Capsules are nearly ripe let them be punctured, and when the exuding juice shall have sufficiently hardened, let it be collected and forwarded to the nearest Medical Purveyor. A liberal price will be paid for it.

JAS. T. JOHNSON, S. and M. Purveyor,

April 14-'63 3w Charlotte, N. C.

☞ Charlotte Democrat will please copy.

PLANT SUGAR CANE.

YOU can get sugar cane ground at my Foundry, as I am making the Mills, and will have one on hand for that purpose.

J. M. HOWIE.

April 25 '63—dlm—*

EXCHANGE NOTICE—No. 5.

RICHMOND, May 9th, 1863.

THE following Confederate officers and men have been duly exchanged, and are hereby so declared:

1. All officers and men who have been delivered at City Point at any time previous to May 6th, 1863.

2. All Officers captured at any place before the 1st of April, 1863, who have been released on parole.

3. All men captured in North Carolina or Virginia before the 1st of March, 1863, who have been released on parole.

4. The officers and men captured and paroled by Gen. S. P. Carter, in his expedition to East Tennessee in December last.

5. The officers and men captured and paroled by Lieut. Colonel Stewart at Van Buren, Arkansas, January 25th, 1863; by Col. Dickey in December, 1862, in his march to the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and by Capt. Cameron, at Corinth, Miss., in December, 1862.

6. The officers and men paroled at Oxford, Mississippi, on the 23d of December, 1862; at Desark Arkansas, on the 17th of January, 1863, and at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, on the 23d of February, 1863.

7. All persons who have been captured on the sea or the waters leading to the same or upon the sea coast of the Confederate or United States, at any time previous to December 10th, 1862.

8. All civilians who have been arrested at any time before the 5th of May, 1863, and released on parole, are discharged from any and every obligation contained in said parole. If any such person has taken any oath of allegiance to the United States or given any bond, or if his release was accompanied with any other condition, he is discharged from the same.

9. If any persons embraced in any of the foregoing sections, or in any section of any previous exchange notice wherein they are declared exchanged are in any Federal prison, they are to be immediately released and delivered to the Confederate authorities.

ROBERT OULD,

May 15, 1863—d6t Agent of Exchange.

II. All persons, whether citizens or soldiers, are expressly prohibited from using, or in any manner interfering with fuel, or wood cut and delivered for the use of Railroads or Railroad Companies. It is of the first importance that this order should be observed, and it will be strictly obeyed and enforced by the army.

By order,

(Signed,) S. COOPER,

Adjutant and Insdector General.

CHIEF ENROLLING OFFICE, 8th Congressional District,

SALISBURY, N. C., MAY 11, 1863:

To all the officers of the several regiments of North Carolina Militia in the 8th Congressional District:

IN OBEDIENCE TO "SPECIAL ORDERS, NO. 426," hereto appended, to which your particular attention is called, I hereby REQUEST you to send to camp *immediately*, all hands who are within the ages of eighteen and forty, employed within the bounds of your regiments in getting cross-ties and cord-wood for the various railroads. You will collect, enroll and send to camp all conscripts now so engaged, in the bounds of your regiments, whether they originally belonged to it or not. Track hands, not engaged in their proper and peculiar business, but getting cross-ties and cord wood, will be sent to camp. You will also promptly report to me the names of all conscripts sent to camp under this order.

Any delay or negligence in the execution of this REQUEST will be promptly reported to Gen. D. G. Fowle, Adj't General of the N. C. Militia.

[EXTRACT.]

CONSCRIPT OFFICE,

Camp Holmes, N. C., May 8th, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDER, No. 426.

* * * * * * * * *

X. The hands employed on the various Rail Roads, in cutting wood and cross-ties, who are within the ages of 18 and 40, will be sent to Camp *immediately* by the Enrolling Officers of the Districts in which they are, as the Bureau of Conscription has decided they do not come under the classes referred to in paragraph VIII, General Orders No. 2, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, hence, cannot be detailed.

* * * * * * *

By order of Col. P MALLETT,

Commandant of Conscripts for N. C.

J. C. PIERCE, Adjutant.

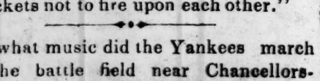
Lieut. J. R. MCLEAN,

Enrolling Officer, &c.,

May 14; '63—d6t. Salisbury, N. C.

☞ Charlotte Democrat, Salisbury Watchman, Raleigh Progress, Raleigh Standard and State Journal copy one time.

C. & S. C. AND A. T. & O R. R.



ON and after Wednesday May 18, 1863, passenger trains making close connections with adjoining roads will run as follows:

Mail Train through from Statesville to Columbia, Daily.

Leave Statesville at	5.00 A. M.
Arrive Charlotte, "	8.30 "
Leave Charlotte, "	9.00 "
Arrive Columbia, "	5.00 P. M.
Leave Columbia, "	7.30 A. M.
Arrive Charlotte, "	3.30 P. M.
Leave Charlotte, "	3.50 "
Arrive Statesville, "	7.30 "

Accommodation Train, from Charlotte to Columbia, Daily.

Leave Charlotte, at	7.45 P. M.
Arrive Columbia, "	5.10 A. M.
Leave Columbia, "	6.00 P. M.
Arrive Charlotte, "	3.50 A. M.

THOS. R. SHARP,

May 18'63-dtf General Superintendent.

HORSES STOLEN.

WAS stolen from my stable, near Gibsonville, N. C., on the night of the 27th instant, TWO HORSES—one Claybank horse, very large, blind in left eye. and a small iron gray Mare, with good eyes, and her fore-top having been recently trimmed. When the horses were taken, the thief also took a collar and bridle for each horse, with the cover of my wagon.

I offer a reward of FIFTY DOLLARS for the return of my horses to me, with or without evidence to convict the thief—or for any information leading to the recovery of the horses. My address is Gibsonville, N. C.

May 9, '63—tf. EZEKIEL MAY.

LEATHER.

THE undersigned has just received a few dozen French Calf and Kip Skins for sale.

O. & CAUSEY,

May 6, '63 12t Jamestown, N. C.

SOMETHING ENTIRELY NEW.

OUR New Style HATS, the "ESMERALDA," for Ladies and Misses, are just open, and attracting general admiration, also other new and handsome styles at

KAHNWEILER & BRO.

April 27, '63-tf

FOR SALE.

A Steam Boiler forty feet Long; forty inches in diameter (New.) Enquirer of

J. McDONALD & Son,

Concord, N. C.

April 24 '63-d24ts.

☞ The Charleston Courier, Raleigh Standard, and the Richmond Examiner will please copy the above once a week for four weeks and forward bills to "Bulletin" Office, Charlotte, N. C.

TO GAS CONSUMERS.

ON and after May 1st, 1863, the price of GAS will be $15.00 per 1,000 feet. Owing to the great advance of material used in the manufacture of Gas it is necessary to raise the price or stop the works. Freights have gone up 200 per cent., Rosin 400 per cent., Iron Retorts 600 per cent.

WATERHOUSE & BOWES.

Charlotte, April 28, '63-d1m

STENHOUSE & MACAULAY,

Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants,

AT their old stand, on Trade Street, keep constantly on hand a well selected stock of FAMILY GROCERIES. Orders for Flour, Corn, Bacon, &c., promptly and carefully filled.

Also, Cotton in lots, suitable for factories; 700 boxes Tobacco, various grades.

J. E. STENHOUSE,

May 15, '63—d1y, ALLEN MACAULAY.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

OF THE

City of Charlotte, N. C.

CONFEDERATE GOVERNMENT OFFICES AND OFFICERS.

Commandant Naval Station—Catesby Ap. R. Jones; office at Navy Yard, south side Trade street, corner A and Trade streets.

Acting Executive Officer—John Owens; office at Navy Yard.

Paymaster—John Johnson; office at Confederate States Mint, south side Trade street.

Surgeon—Charles H. Williamson; office at Naval Store, south side Tryon street.

Chief Engineer—H. Ashton Ramsay; office at Navy Yard.

Naval Storekeeper—Wm. H. Peters; store south side Tryon street.

Quartermaster Confederate States Army—R. J. Echols, A. Q. M.; office south side North Carolina Railroad depot.

Commissary Confederate States Army—Capt. E. M. Lowe, A. C. S.; office east side Trade street.

Transportation Officer—Rev. G. M. Everhardt; office at Quartermaster's Department.

Medical Purveyor—James T. Johnson; office at North Carolina Military Institute, south side Town.

Confederate States Depository—A. G. Williamson, C. S. D.; office in Court House, Trade street, corner Trade and Church streets.

Government Cotton Buyer—L. S. Williams, G. C. B; office east side Trade street, between Tryon and College streets.

CIVIL CORPORATION OFFICERS.

Mayor—Robt. F. Davidson; office south side Tryon street.

Clerk Council and Town Treasurer—Thos. W. Dewey; office at Branch Bank of North Carolina.

Town Marshal and Tax Collector—M. W. Robinson; office at Mayor's office.

POWDER WORKS.

North Carolina Powder Manufacturing Co.—S. W. Davis, President; office north side Tryon st., corner of Tryon and 4th streets.

HOTELS.

Mansion House—South side Tryon street.

Kerr's Hotel—South side Tryon street.

Terres' Hotel—Opposite North Carolina Railroad depot.

Ackerman's Eating Saloon—south side North Carolina Railroad depot.

HOSPITALS.

N. C. Hospital, No 10—Located southern part of town, on grounds of North Carolina Institute; R. K. Gregory, M. D., Surgeon in charge.

SOLDIERS ASSOCIATION.

Soldiers Aid Society—Office north side Tryon street; Mrs. M. A. Osborne, President; Miss M. A. Alexander, Secretatary and Treasurer.

RAILROADS.

Charlotte & South Carolina Railroad—Depot south end of town. Leaves for Columbia at 9 a. m., and 7.15 p.m., daily; arrives at 3.50 a.m., and 3.30 p m.

Atlantic, Tennessee and Ohio Railroad—Depot south end of town. Leaves 3.50 p. m.; arrives 8.30 a. m., daily.

North Carolina Central Railroad—Depot south end of town. Leaves 6.30 a. m., and 5.40 p. m. daily; arrives 5.15 a. m., and 5.15 p. m:

Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherfordton Railroad—Depot east end of Tryon street. Leaves 8 a. m., daily; arrives 3.15 p. m.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Express Office—Office north side of Tryon street; L. F. Bates, resident Asst. Superintendent; T. D. Gillespie, Agent; J. C. Burroughs, Money Clerk; Thos. W. Dewey, Asst. Clerk.

Telegraph Office—At office of Express Company; Chas. Beardsley, Chief Operator; George E. Denby, Asst. Operator.

Post Office—Chas. Overman, P. M.; office north side Tryon street. Open at 9 a. m.; close at 2½ p. m.; open again at 4½ p. m.; close at 5 p. m.; open at 6½ p. m; close at 7½ p. m. *Sundays.*—Open at 7½ a. m.; close 8½ a. m; open at 6½ p. m.; close at 7½ p. m. Southern Mail closes at 9 a. m.; Northern Mail closes at 4 p. m.; Western and other Mails at 7 a. m.

Court House—East side Trade street, corner of Trade and Church streets.

Jail—North side Tryon street, corner Tryon and 6th streets.

Mint—Corner Trade and Mint Streets.

Charlotte Female Academy—East side of town, on College street.

Fair Grounds and Buildings—Southern end of town.

Treloar's Hall—North side of Tryon street.

CHURCHES.

Episcopal Church—Rev. G. M. Everhardt, Pastor; north side of Tryon street, corner of Tryon and 7th streets.

Presbyterian Church—Rev. J. L. Kirkpatrick, acting Pastor; east side Trade street, corner of Trade and Church streets.

Methodist Church—Rev. Dennis J. Simmons, Pastor; north side Tryon street, corner Tryon and 6th streets.

Baptist Church—Rev. R. W. Griffith, Pastor; B street, corner B and 7th streets.

Lutheran Church—Rev. G. D. Bernheim, Pastor; east side 7th street, corner 7th and College streets.

St. Peter's (Catholic) Church—Rev. Dr. Joseph O'Connell, Pastor; south side Tryon street, corner Tryon and 3d streets.

NEWSPAPER OFFICES.

Daily Bulletin—Office north side Tryon street.

Catawba Journal—Office north side Tryon st.

Western Democrat—Office west side Trade st., second floor.

North Carolina Whig—Office east side Trade street, corner Trade and College streets, second floor.

BANKS.

Branch Bank North Carolina—North side Tryon street; Jas. H. Carson, President; Thos W. Dewey, Cashier; S. L. Kiddle, Teller.

Bank of Charlotte, south side Tryon street; J. J. Blackwood, President; —— ——, Cashier; W. A. Williams, Teller.

INSURANCE OFFICES.

North Carolina Mutual Insurance Co.—Thos. W Dewey, Agent; office Branch Bank North Carolina.

North Carolina Mutual Fire Insurance Co.; Greensboro' Mutual Fire Insurance Co.; Fayetteville Mutual Fire Insurance Co.; Ashville Mutual Fire Insurance Co.; Charlotte Mutual Fire Insurance Company. *Stock Insurance.*—Lynchburg, Va., Hose and Fire Insurance Co., Georgia Home Insurance Co.; Alabama Insurance Co.; Insurance Co. Valley of Virginia; Insurance Co. State of Virginia; Southern Insurance Co., Savannah, Ga.; Florida Home Insurance Company; Georgia Life Insurance Co.; Petersburg Savings and Insurance Co.; Gulf State Insurance Co.; Merchants' Insurance Co., Richmond; Firemens' and Merchants' Insurance Co., Petersburg—E. Nye Huthison, Agent; office corner Tryon and Trade streets.

Office of Secretary and Board of Trustees Davidson College; Mecklenburg Salt Co.; Ayr Oil Co.; corner Tryon and Trade streets; E. Nye Hutchison, Agent and Secretary.

FOUNDRIES, &c.

Government Naval Works—south side Trade street, corner Trade and A streets.

Charlotte Foundry—South side College street.

Sash, Door and Blind Factory—South side College street, corner College and 5th streets.

Wilkes' Flour Mill—Sixth street, corner 6th and A streets.

County Auctioneer—S. A. Harris.

COPPERAS.

TAYLOR & ASBURY are now prepared to furnish by the ton or otherwise, a fine article of Copperas, superior to any English offered in market. Druggists and Apothecaries supplied with a chemically pure article. Address

TAYLOR & ASBURY,

May 2, '63—dtf Charlotte, N. C.

☞ The Charleston Courier, Savannah News, Augusta Constitutionalist, Montgomery Mail, Richmond Enquirer and Columbia Guardian will copy once each week for two months, and forward bills to advertisers, with copy of paper containing advertisement.

BONES, BONES.

WANTED—At the "Rudisell Gold Mine," a large quantity of Bones, for which the highest market price will be paid. All sized lots taken. May 9, 63—d1m*

OIL FOR SALE.

LUBRICATING, Painting, and Tanners' OIL, made of refined rosin oil—a superior article. Apply to JOHN HUTCHINSON,

Company Shops, N. C.

May 7, 1863—1m

SPINNER WANTED.

The highest wages will be paid a first class Mule Spinner, on application through this office.

March, 17 '63—dtf.

MERCHANT TAILORING.

THE undersigned having located two doors South of the MANSION HOUSE, Charlotte, N. C., is prepared to fill all orders in his line of business, such as Military and Citizens Clothing, Caps, Lace, Buttons, &c., &c.

A liberal share of the patronage of the public is respectfully solicited, as all orders entrusted to my care will be promptly and faithfully filled. I have competent workmen, and can compete with any other establishment in giving a "good fit," and I warrant my work to give entire satisfaction.

Mr. R. M. ROBINSON, an experienced cutter, is engaged in this establishment, and he will be pleased to wait upon his friends.

J. A. CALDWELL.

March 18, 1863—d

TO STOCK RAISERS.

BLACK HAWK MORGAN.

Any person wishing to raise fine stock will find this HORSE, during the Spring season, at the stable of A. B. Davidson, Esq., Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays, and the remainder of the week at the stable of the subscriber, in Gaston Co. Season commencing 9th March.

PRICE—$15 a leap; $20 per season.

Insurance $30.

Mares will be kept at 50c per day.

All care will be taken to prevent accidents, but the subscriber will not be responsible for them.

All persons parting with mares will be held responsible for the insurance.

J. S. DAVIDSON.

Mch. 12, '63-tf

NORTH-CAROLINA POWDER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

The Mills of this Company, located 12 miles West of Charlotte upon the Catawba River, are now in full operation with a good supply of material. All orders from any section of the Southern Confederacy for fine rifle and sporting Powder, as also orders from Rail Road Contractors, Miners and others for Blasting Powder will be promptly filled.

Address Charlotte, N. C.,

S. W. DAVIS, Prest.

March 10, 1863—dtf

SUBSTITUTES WANTED.

Two able bodied men, over Conscript age, who may be able to enter the service, are wanted and will be employed by gentlemen not liable, but who are desirous to contribute in the defence of their country and its institutions. For particulars apply to the Editor of the "BULLETIN," who has been authorized to negotiate.

March 3, 1863 tf

MORE NEW GOODS.

50 dozen Linen Cambric HANKERCHIEFS just received and for sale at

KAHNWEILER & BRO.

Feb 27, 1863—tf

BLACK ALPACCA.

A splendid article, just to hand at

KAHNWEILER & BRO.

Feb 27, 1863—tf

WANTED.

Immediate employment will be given to eight or ten good, sober and industrious hands to work in the North Carolina Powder Mills. S. W. DAVIS, Pres.

Feb 26, '63-tf

ATLANTIC, TENN. & OHIO R. R.

Prepayment must be made on all Freights going up this Road at this point, when not paid south of this.

JAS. DANIEL, Agent.

Feb 18, 1863—tf

A. W. ALEXANDER, DENTIST.

Offers his professional services to the public. He is prepared to execute all operations belonging to Dentistry.

Office opposite Kerr's Hotel, in Brawly Building, 2d floor, North corner room.

OFFICE HOURS.—From 9 a. m, to 12 m., and from 2 p. m. to 5 p. m.

I take pleasure in recommending Dr. Alexander, to my patrons. Having confidence in his skill, I have authorized him to operate on the teeth of my own Family.

Feb. 20-dtf. E. H. ANDREWS.

CHARLOTTE & S. C. RAILROAD.

WANTED to hire, FIVE SLAVES for the Charlotte & S. C. Railroad Company.

A. H. MARTIN, Agent.

Feb. 18. 1863—tf

TO COTTON PLANTERS.

I HAVE BEEN APPOINTED BY THE SECRETARY of the Treasury, Chief Agent for the purchase of Cotton for the Confederate Government within the State of North Carolina, and will pay for the same in 7 per cent. Bonds or Cash.

Sub-Agents visiting the different parts of the State, buying in my name, will have written certificates of appointment.

By order of the "Secretary of the Treasury," all Cotton purchased by myself, or my Agents, on and after the 18th day of March, 1863, will be paid for in 7 per cent. Bonds or Cash, and not 8 per cent. Bonds as stated in a former advertisement. Up to that time, however, the 8 per cent. Bonds will be furnished as stated.

Patriotic citizens are now offered an opportunity to aid the Government by selling to it their Cotton rather than to private capitalists.

LEWIS S. WILLIAMS.

Charlotte, March 20, 1863—tf

☞ The Charlotte Democrat, Fayetteville Observer, Wadesboro Argus, Raleigh Register and the Goldsboro Tribune are requested to copy the above until forbid.

STOCK FOR SALE.

25 SHARES of Atlantic, Tennessee & Ohio R. R. Stock for sale.

Apply to M. L. WRISTON.

Oct. 8. '62-dtf. Treasurer.

FOR GENTLEMEN.

BROWN English HALF HOSE, Extra Quality.

At

KAHNWEILER & BRO.

March 23 '63-dtf.

SAM'L J. LOWRIE

Attorney at Law.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

☞ Office in Brawley Building, opposite Kerrs Hotel.

Feb. 18 1863 1y

WANTED.

2 or 3000 lbs. good soft SOAP, for which the cash will be paid, either in Charlotte or at the Factory. E. E. TATE,

Oct. 1 '62-d w tf

RARE CHANCE FOR A BARGAIN.

THE subscriber, desirous of obtaining a lot of Uncle Jeff's currency, has concluded to sell his Establishment at Stice's Shoals, on First Broad River in Cleaveland county, N. C. At the Shoals he has now running and in complete order one Forge for making iron—tub Mills, a Wheat and Corn Mill. The flour made at this mill is equal to any in the State; also, one set of Mill Stones for grinding ears of corn into meal, a Saw Mill, (Hotchkiss wheels) a Machine and Turning Lathe Shop, a Blacksmith Shop with two fire places, an excellent Tan Yard, with the right of Wattle's improvements on tanning, now in use; and what is better than all, one of the best Shoe s on the river in Western North Carolina, together with about 1000 acres of Land, 600 acres of wood land of the best of oak and pine timber, balance cleared, and excellent farming Land; an excellent orchard; also, a Shoe Shop and an Oil Mill for making flax and cotton seed oil; a good Dwelling House, Store House and all other out buildings necessary.

This property will not, in all probability, be offered for sale again for a generation to come.—The river affords water enough to run almost any quantity of Machinery, and has a fall of ten feet in 50 yards over a smooth rock, a very small dam is needed.

My address is as above.

Stice's Shoal P. O. (at the place)

April 25, '63-4w1m E. S. E. CHAMBERS.

RAILROAD HOTEL,

[LATE ELMS'.]

THE subscriber has recently become the proprietor of this establishment, and has spared no pains with the view to its improvement in all respects likely to add to the pleasure and comfort of the former patrons of the House. He hopes by still continued efforts, to please by catering for his table with good taste and no stint of purse, to command a liberal share of public patronage.

E. TERRES, Proprietor,

April 17, '63—tf. Near the Depot.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to Fullings & Springs, by note or account, are hereby notified to call upon Wm. M. Grier, Ex-Sheriff, and make immediate settlement.

J. M. SPRINGS.

Jan 29, 1863—tf

FOR SALE.

The Toll House and Lot on the Statesville Plank Road, near the property of Jno. J. Blackwood, Esq. Apply to

WM. JOHNSTON.

January 28, 1863 tf

IMPERIAL TEA.

A small quantity of this most delicious Green Tea for sale by the single pound at

Jan. 17-dtf. THE BOOK STORE.

Charlotte Foundry And Machine Shop.

HAVING purchased from J. A. Fox the above establishment, the undersigned begs leave to call the attention of the public to the fact that he is now ready to fill every order for making Steam Engines, Cotton and Tobacco Presses, and every description of Machinery. All kinds of Castings in Iron, Brass and other metals made at short notice and reduced prices. Particular attention given to the making and repairing of Threshing Machines, Horse Powers, Cotton Gins, Mill Work and Agricultural Work of all kinds. Blacksmithing, Job, Wagon Work, and Horse-Shoeing done with dispatch. Old Iron, Brass and Copper Castings bought at the Foundry or taken in exchange for job work. All kinds of Wood Turning also done.

dec 26-tf JOHN M. HOWIE.

TO RENT.

That handsomely fitted up Store, known as China Hall, one of the best locations in Charlotte may be rented the ensuing year. For terms, &c., apply to Dr. HAYS.

Dec. 25, '62—tf.

WILLIAMS & OATES

have this day associated with them in the *Merchantile and Commission business,*

LEWIS W. SANDERS.

The style of the firm will hereafter be WILLIAMS OATES & Co.

All persons indebted to the late firm of Williams & Oates will please call and settle up, as we wish to close our old business.

WILLIAMS & OATES.

Dec. 2-tf,

ELEGANT SHOES FOR SALE.

Very neat French Calf BOOTEES for Ladies.

Pegged Calf Bootees, (light) for Ladies.

Pegged Goat Skin Bootees for Ladies.

Gent's High Cut Scotch, neatly made.

Elegant pegged and sewed BROGANS, double sole.

A fresh arrival of Shoe PEGS, to sell by the quart, sizes 4-8, 5-8, 6-8 and 7-8,

Also, a lot of SHOE KNIVES.

JNO. F. BUTT,

Mint Street, Charlotte, N. C.

Feb 18, 1863—dtfc

FLOUR MILL FOR SALE:

The subscriber having entered into a contract for building the Rail Road from Danville to Greensboro, is desirous of devoting his whole time to that work, and offers his STEAM MILL for sale. The property is situated in the town of Charlotte, on the North Carolina Rail Road, has six run of Mill Stones and the Flour manufactured has a high reputation throughout the Southern Confederacy.

It has also a Barrel Factory, with improved Machinery, and Cooper shops attached, which will be sold with the Mill or separately.

JOHN WILKES.

August 28, '62—tf.

WHEAT AND CORN WANTED.

THE planting community will take notice that their Wheat and Corn Crops will be purchased at the Charlotte Steam Flouring Mill, at market prices. Those having Wheat and Corn for sale may find it to their advantage to call at the Mill before closing a sale.

JOHN WILKES & CO

Charlotte Flour Mill

aug 1, 1862-1y

The High-bred Horse Medly.

WILL stand at Lexington and Linwood, (Jersey's) Davidson county, N. C. For beauty, symmetry and strength unexcelled; for grace and docility in harness unequalled, and one of the few with a dip of the old Medley blood.

PRICE—$20 [illegible]n; $30 Insurance. Mares from a distance furnished with excellent pastures at both places, gratis. W. E. HOLT.

Lexington, March 19, 1863—4w34t*

LOOK HERE!—FOR SALE.

SUGAR at retail,

Small lot Cotton Cards,

Shoemakers Heel Ball,

Lasting Tacks,

A few Smith's English Grammars,

A few Shoe brushes,

Shoe Pegs, 5-8, 6-8 and 7-8,

Shoe Knives,

Ladies, goats and Childrens Shoes.

All kinds of provisions taken in exchange.

JOHN F. BUTT, Mint Street,

April 14, '63—tf Charlotte, N. C.

WANTED.

WANTED at the Medical Purveyor's Office, Charlotte, N. C., one COPPER STILL and fixtures, largest size.

JAS. T. JOHNSON, Med. Pur.

March 16, 1863—dtf

THE BULLETIN:

BY E. H. BRITTON.

TERMS FOR SUBSCRIPTION:

DAILY BULLETIN:

For six months $3.25
" one year 6.00

TRI-WEEKLY BULLETIN:

For six months 2.50
" one year 4.00

CATAWBA JOURNAL—WEEKLY:

For one year $1.00

CHARLOTTE.

Tuesday Morning, May 19, 1863.

☞ DIVINE SERVICE will be held, *to-night*, at 8 o'clock, in the Lutheran Church.

Auction Sale in Columbia.

It will be seen on reference to advertisement in another column that Jas. G. Gibbes, Esq., Auction and Commission merchant, will sell at public auction on the 21st inst., in Columbia, S. C., Cotton Yarn, Osnaburgs, Bi Carbonate of Soda, Cream Tartar, Liquors, Cotton Cards, Rope, Logwood, &c.

For particulars see Advertisement.

Ethiopian Minstrels.

This band gave one of their entertainments to a full house last evening. The performances were good, being performed as they were, by *genuine* ethiopians. They will give a repetition of their entertainment this evening. See advertisement.

Private Letter from Richmond.

We are indebted to a friend for the use of the following letter, and thinking it will be interesting to some of our readers, we lay it before them:

RICHMOND, May 13, 1863.

Dear ——: I can only write you a note. Wm. Stowe is improving, and I hope will be able to go home in a week.

James McKee is very badly wounded, though not dangerous.

James Johnston is badly wounded; I have not found him yet; Robert Rhyne is slightly wounded, and him I have not yet found.

It is a heavy job to look after one person in the many hospitals about this city.

I hope to get Wm. Stowe to a private house to-day, where he will be better suited. His wound is not troublesome, though at times gives considerable pain in the head.

Young Carpenter is badly wounded.—He was color bearer. Wiley McKee is slightly woudded; George McKee is safe, and in command of the Company; Capt. Fite is dangerously wounded, and Dan. Long slightly.

I will write some time to-day more in detail. Yours, &c.,

From Chattanooga.

We learn from the Chattanooga *Rebel*, of the 13th instant, that the army in that point is at present luxuriating in the most fertile and productive region of Middle Tennessee, with abundance of forage, and rations by no means scanty. The new positions are considered admirable for defence, and are being daily strengthened. There seems not the slightest prospect for an immediate engagement, and picnics and reviews are the order of the day.

Jackson, Miss.

As much uneasiness and anxious inquiry is being made in reference to Jackson, Miss., whether it has fallen into the hands of the Yankees or not, we copy the following paragraphs in reference thereto, being the latest we have been able to gather up to this moment, when this paragraph was penned:

The Jackson *Mississippian*, of the 10th inst., says that Jackson "presents a lively appearance. Several veteran brigades, well known in the history of this war, came in from different directions. With what cavalry, infantry, and baggage wagons, the city is full of life and the atmosphere with dust.

The Jackson correspondent of the Mobile *Register* says that Gen. Pemberton is represented to express the fullest confidence in his ability to check General Grant and capture the detachments which have been sent inland in order to turn the town of Vicksburg. The only thing which gives any uneasiness is the raids threatened on the railroads diverging into the State of Mississippi, from Corinth and Grand Junction.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist*, of the 16th inst., says:

"A rumor was current all day yesterday that a dispatch had been received in this city stating that "Jackson had gone up." This is the reported language of the dispatch. Nothing confirmatory of this report has been received by the Associated Press, and as the news must have reached Mobile by private dispatch from Meridian, where there is no press agent, we may have to wait for official news from Richmond, or for Mobile papers, for definite intelligence.

"If it is true that Jackson has been occupied by the enemy, we must believe that it has been in pursuance of the strategic purpose of our generals, to enable them the more effectively to get in the enemy's rear, and at the same time to bring on a battle at a point sufficiently remote from the Blackwater bridge to save its destruction. The temporary loss of Jackson is far less calamitous to us than the destruction of that bridge would be; for we may drive the enemy from Jackson in a day, whereas we could not rebuild the bridge in months.

"All opinions are, of course, conjectural, as to the causes that have led to the fall of Jackson—if it has fallen—but we are unwilling to believe that with the large reinforcements which have been sent forward, any actual disaster has [illegible] our arms."

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Mail*, of the 16th inst., says:

"We have no dispatch from Jackson, Miss. But it is currently reported and believed that that city has fallen into the hands of the enemy. We cannot state how or to whom the news came, but if we did not believe that some serious disaster had occurred, we would not give currency to the rumor."

The Charleston *Courier* furnishes the following:

FROM THE WEST.—No press dispatches were received last night or the day previous in relation to affairs in Gen. Pemberton's department. The last we received from Jackson, Miss., dated the 13th inst., represented the enemy approaching, with heavy and continuous firing.

Information was said to have been received here yesterday, stating on the authority of private dispatches, that the Federals were in possession of Jackson. Our military authorities, however, had received no such intelligence up to a late hour last evening. The report, therefore, is likely to be the mere rumor of some frightened passengers or refugees from Jackson. Late accounts represented reinforcements to be pouring in there, and there was every prospect of Grant's army being driven back, if not completely routed, with a great part of his troops captured. Gen. Johnston, it is said, was on his way there to assist Gen. Pemberton in the expected struggle.

Important Debates in the British Parliament.

MR. ROEBUCK'S SPEECH—HE IS PREPARED FOR WAR—THE YANKEES DECLARED UNFIT FOR THE COURTESIES OF THE CIVILIZED WORLD.

In the House of Commons, on the —th ult., Mr. Roebuck said he wished to ask a question of great importance. [Hear, hear.] He alluded to the proceedings of an Admiral in the United States service, with respect to an English merchant ship going from an English port to a neutral port. [Hear, hear.] He wished to preface his question with one or two observations.

Mr. Knightly rose, amid some confusion to put it to the speaker, whether the honorable and learned member was not infringing the rules of the House. [Cries of "good," addressed to Mr. Roebuck, followed this interruption.]

Lord Palmerston interposed. He said, "May I be just allowed to answer my honorable and learned friend's question?" [Loud Laughter.]

SPEECH OF MR. ROEBUCK.

I know the noble lord is an older man than I am, but still, older as he is, he will not take me in that way. [A laugh.] I wish to make a few observations before I put the question to the noble lord. The question relates to the conduct of Admiral Wilkes. Sir, when the American war broke out, I may say the large majority of the English people felt a shock of opinion in regard to the quarrel between the various States of America. [Hear, hear.] I may say for myself that that shock was of a very strong character, for all my early notions were that in America a great experiment was being made in government. I thought they had entered on that experiment in a way that mankind had never done before, and that fortune would prevail in their favor, for they were worthy of governing themselves.

When the news came, and that great experiment was at an end—for it is at an end [hear, hear]—my heart failed me, for then I was compelled to acknowledge that men, under the most favorable circumstances, had proved themselves unworthy of governing themselves. That was my feeling at that time, and my feeling was in favor of the North. Time went on, and their whole conduct was such as proved them not only unfit for the government of themselves, but unfit for the courtesies and the community of the civilized world. ["Oh, oh," and cheers] Oh! yes, sir, I know there are degenerate Englishmen [cheers] who take the part of the North against their own country, [cheers,] and whenever matters come into collision between America and England their voice is raised on the side of America. [Cheers, and "Oh, oh!"] I can perfectly understand—I am very glad to find that what I say touches the honorable gentlemen opposite. It appears that the question of which I have given notice creates a great sensation among them. [Hear, hear.] Well, sir, the conduct of the North American dis-United States has been such as is humiliating to the people of England [Cheers.]

The noble lord has shown himself hitherto a friend of the honor, the dignity, and the prosperity of England. He never showed that more than in his conduct as the head of the administration in the circumstances connected with the Trent.—[Cheers.] We have been subject to every species of violent language [cheers]—not of insinuation, but of accusation. We were threatened with war, and King Cotton was to crush us; he has tried his power, and King Cotton has failed. We resented an act insolent and overbearing; we called them to account, and they truckled in their answer. [Cheers.] Another outrage has taken place, and by the same man who perpetrated the insult offered to our flag in the case of the Trent. A vessel leaves the English shore; the honorable member for London, opposite, [Mr. Crawford,] says he has seen her papers, and they are perfectly harmless. She was bound to a neutral port. She was seized by an American man of war, taken into an American port, and the expectations of the English merchant in his honorable trade have been utterly destroyed by the conduct of the American government. I say that conduct of the American government you ought to resent. [Cheers.] But not only was this done; there were persons calling themselves English merchants who applied to the American minister for a permit to allow their ship to proceed in safety to its destination. That permit is granted, and why? Because that ship carried out arms to the Mexicans, to be used against our ally, France. [Cheers.]

Since then other men calling themselves English merchants have applied to the same authority for the same permit. They have been refused, because they are Englishmen, and because they are not carrying out arms to aid the Mexicans in the war, though they were trading to the same port. [Cheers.] The permit, I repeat, was refused, and now I must say that the American minister is the minister for commerce in England. [Loud cheers.] Sir, I would put it to the noble lord, the man who has hitherto shown himself alive to the dignity and honor of England, I would ask him whether the government of which he is the head has come to any determination in this matter, and if they have, whether he is able to tell Parliament what that determination is. Sir, I know the consequences of the action he may take. It may lead to war, and I, speaking here for the English people, am prepared for war. [Loud cheers and "Oh! oh!"]

I know that language will strike the heart of the peace party in this country, but it will also strike the hearts of the insolent people who govern America; and we shall have justice done to the honor and dignity of England, and the commerce of this country will no longer be subject to the sneering insolence of an upstart race. [Cheers.] The question I have to ask the noble lord is whether the government of which he is the head have formed any determination with regard to the conduct of Admiral Wilkes, whether they addressed any remonstrance to the American government, and whether he is prepared now to state the course the government have determined to pursue. [Hear, hear.]

Lord Palmerston said the House would at once understand, from what had fallen from his honorable friend, that the matter to which his question referred was of the utmost possible importance. All he said was that it was receiving due consideration from the government, but he was not prepared at present to state at what result Her Majesty's government might arrive.

On the same night Mr. Bentick condemned the conduct of the Government in respect to the Sea Queen and other vessels, and censured the conduct of Mr. Adams in giving a certificate or "ticket of leave" to a British vessel. Mr. Peacock gave an account of the manner in which the certificate had been given. Mr. Neudegate and Mr. Crawford expressed their disapprobation of the language made use of by Mr. Roebuck. Mr. Layard read the correspondence which had passed in reference to the Sea Queen, and justified the course taken by the Government.

In the House of Lords, on the 24th of April, Lord Redesdale asked Earl Russell a question in reference to a minute, by Mr. Seward, of instructions to United States naval officers. He wished to know if it was agreed by Her Majesty's Government that mail bags on board vessels captured by Federal cruisers should be opened by a British Consul to see if they contained letters relating to contraband of war which might justify the seizure of the vessel?—Earl Russell said it was in accordance with international law that it should be done. Several Peers expressed surprise at this answer. Earl Russell designated Mr. Adams' granting a "ticket of leave" as "most unwarrantable." He would not correspond with Mr. A. on the subject, but would forward a representation of fact to the Washington Cabinet on Saturday, the 25th of April.

These occurrences and remarks have produced a very general war ferment in England. The *Herald's* war correspondent in London, writing at the latest date, states that there was then imminent danger of a war between England and the United States. The public mind was inflamed against the United States.

MENACING PREPARATIONS OF ENGLAND.

A special dispatch to the *Herald*, dated the 26th, says the English Government had ordered the steam reserve fleet, consisting of three hundred vessels, to be made ready for sea, in view of the complications with England.

The Effect of Hooker's Defeat in the North—Efforts at Washington to Conceal the Disaster—the Stupidity of Hooker—the Plain Truth of the Battles.

The New York *World* has a scathing review of the record of the history of the week's fighting on the Rappahannock. It is severe but just, and is at once graphic, comprehensive, and accurate, neither incumbered with useless and unintelligible details nor omitting anything of fact or comment needful to convey to the reader perfect idea of the plan, attempted execution and failure of Hooker's movements. The *World* says:

Unless all the indications are deceptive the administration is again in a panic respecting the safety of the capitol. Its unreasoning elation and hopefulness has been followed by an equally uncalled for depression. The proof of this state of feeling is to be found in the reassuring telegrams from official sources which come over the wires, and the statement over Secretary Stanton's own signature that Gen. Hooker is about to resume the offensive from another base. Now it is very clear that General Hooker is not going to do any such thing; unless, indeed, it it is his deliberate intention to hand over his army to the safe keeping of the Confederate leader, General Lee. The Army of the Potomac is composed of men like all other armies, and it is not in human nature to endure disappointment of its hopes, defeat and suffering without loss of confidence and heart. If Gen. Hooker's name had been their commander in a number of brilliant victories and his men had profound faith in him, a defeat like that which he has just suffered might have left the troops ready for another forward movement—nay, they might even be eager to retrieve their lost laurels; but as it is, they would be more than men if they were fit for a forward campaign against a victorious enemy, which they know are numerous, daring, and skillfully handled. Stanton's news is evidently intended for Lee; but as that General is not exactly a fool, it will not stop his forward movement, but will rather hasten it—that is if it is any part of his intention to seriously move against Washington. We entertain no fears for the Capitol. True, anything in the way of a disaster is possible with our present rulers; but even their inefficiency is not equal to the loss of Washington.

In view of the pleasing delusions which the administration is now endeavoring to propagate, it would be well perhaps to outline some of the leading facts in this short Campaign, from which the reader can draw his own moral:

1. It is not true that Lee was surprised or deceived by Hooker's movement across the Rappahannock. From the Richmond papers of last Saturday it is clear that the Confederate military leaders understood it perfectly, and deliberately allowed our army to cross, confident of their ability to defeat if not destroy it. Forney in the Philadelphia *Press*, states that Hooker was induced to cross by the assurances of his spies and scouts that the only army to oppose him was one of forty thousand under Jackson, Lee being sick and his army scattered. The Baltimore secessionists had the same report and believed it. General Hooker, therefore, at the very start was the deceived party, and walked straight into the trap prepared for him.

2. The great cavalry raid, which was an entire success, did General Hooker no good, because it did not precede, instead of accompanying his movements. Lee's reinforcements had all arrived before the destruction of the railroads and bridges.—To him this is now only a temporary inconvenience. Had Hooker retained his cavalry with his army, it would have been far better for him. He could have captured several thousand more prisoners when Fredericksburg was taken, and more than all, could have prevented Jackson's surprise of his flank and rear. They might have changed the complexion of the fight.

3. General Hoooker's division of his army was as disastrous in this instance, as have been all such in former military history. It is known that General Halleck utterly disapproved of this dispersion of the Union forces, and the result proved that in this case, at least, he was right.—If Lee had furnished Hooker with a plan, it could not have been more to his liking. He first hurled all his forces upon Hooker and beat him; this was on Saturday and Sunday, and then on Monday he repossessed the heights of Fredericksburg, and drove Sedgwick across the river, with the loss of one-third of his force. Thus Lee, with one great army, beat two smaller armies in detail.

4. The battles of Saturday and Sunday were indisputable rebel victories, as the enemy's attack upon Sedgwick on Monday proved. The latter was defeated almost before Hooker's eyes, and the latter could not even make a diversion to save him. Lee and Jackson drove our army steadily from point to point until it was crowded back upon the south bank of the river. Our artillery—which, according to the rebel accounts was splendidly served—no doubt saved what remained of the army.

5. The retreat across the river, according to Lee's dispatch to Jeff. Davis, commenced on Sunday night, and was in consequence of his signal victory. The administration's statement is that is was commenced on Tuesday night, simply as a matter of precaution on account of the storm and the rising stream. Lee's account has all the known facts and the probabilities on its side. The Union correspondents all agree that the stores and baggage were moved to the north bank on Monday, leaving nothing but the artillery and infantry to cross on Tuesday. The fierce storm of that day probably saved the bulk of our army which was crossed over at night.

6. Gen. Hooker's statement of his losses reads as if it was made by General Wadsworth. He says his total loss in killed, wounded and missing will not be more than ten thousand men. If this be true, there are several circumstances that need explaining badly. Gen. Sedgwick alone, all the accounts agree, lost one-third his force, or about six thousand men. But call it five thousand. The capture of Fredericksburg and the storming of the heights in its rear on Sunday, lost us eight hundred men in killed and wounded. This would leave but little over four thousand to have been killed, wounded and captured in the tremendous battles of Saturday and Sunday, when at the very least one hundred and fifty thousand men met in deadly conflict. If Hooker and Lee commanded Chinese armies this might have been possible, but as they were Americans on both sides it is simply incredible. The route of the Eleventh corps, and the driving back of our whole lines for two days in succession, must have cost us—we will not say how many men, but certainly more than four thousand. Judged by the other battles of the war, this fight ought to have put twenty-five thousand men *hors du combat*. Gen. Hooker may be right in his estimate, but if he is, the fighting on both sides was disgraceful.

But the theme is too painful to dwell upon. The whole management of the campaign shows a painful lack both of capacity and true courage, of mental force and a high sense of honor. Our rulers are alike incapable and unveracious.

From the Texas Coast.

A friend has furnished us with the following items. The first is from the New Orleans *Era*, of the 24th April:

An attempted reconnoissance of Sabine Pass was made on the 18th of April, by two Federal gunboats, the *New London* and *Cayuga*. Capt. McDermit, of the *Cayuga*, was killed, and his boat taken. The other boat was riddled by balls, and miraculously escaped.

The New Orleans *Delta* concludes an editorial notice of Captain McD.'s funeral as follows:

The Union fleet on the Texas coast, since the 18th of January, has suffered severely in ships and officers, and to any nation less persevering than ours, the reverses and disasters in that quarter would induce discouragement.

GREEN AND BLACK TEAS.

A GOOD article of BLACK TEA for sale, in quantities to suit, at $3 per lb.; also, a small quantity of that choice Imperial Tea for sale, at the BOOK STORE.

May 9 1863—dtf

AUCTION SALES.

178 Main Street, Columbia, S. C.

I will sell at Auction on Thursday, May 21st, at 10 o'clock, A. M.,

1000 to 1200 Bunches Cotton Yarn
10 to 15 Bales of heavy Ozenburgs
40 kegs of B. Carbonate Soda
2 [illegible] Cream Tartar
20 barrels Apple Brandy
40 barrels Corn Whiskey
2500 pounds Cotton Rope, ¾ and 1
256 pounds Extract of Logwood
1 bale Cutch
10 dozen pair Cotton Cards
Several cases Castile Soap (Spanish)

JAMES G. GIBBES,
Auction & Commission Merchant.

Goods for sale will be received up to day of sale. [May 19, '63—2t

CABINET AND UNDERTAKING BUSINESS.

S. A. HARRIS, Auctioneer.

WILL be exposed to PUBLIC SALE, on the 2d Monday in July, the entire contents of our Cabinet Shop, consisting of Turning Lathe, one 18 inch Planer, Circular Saws, Jig Saws, Belting and Shafting, Tools, Varnishes, Hardware and everything belonging to said business. It can be treated for privately until 1st July. To any one wishing to invest their money profitably, this is considered an excellent opportunity.

J. H. STEVENS & CO.

Charlotte, N. C., May 7, 1863—d

WILMINGTON, CHARLOTTE & RUTHERFORD RAILROAD.

ON and after MONDAY, the 25th of, May, 1863, the Passenger Trains will run on the Western Division of this Road daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

GOING WEST

ARRIVE		LEAVE
	Charlotte	7 30 A. M.
8.15 A. M.	Tuskaseege	8 20 "
8 55 "	Brevard	9 00 "
9.25 "	Sharon	9.30 "
10.00 "	Lincolnton	10.05 "
10.45 "	Cherryville	

GOING EAST.

ARRIVE		LEAVE
	Cherryville,	11.30 A. M.
12.15 P. M.	Lincolnton	12.25 P. M
12.50 "	Sharon	12 55 "
1.20 "	Brevard	1.25 "
1.58 "	Tuskaseege	2.00 "
2 45 "	Charlotte	

A freight train leaves Cherryville for Charlotte, at 7 o'clock, A. M., on Mondays, and returns the same day.

For Passenger Trains transporting freight, 50 per cent. to the Tariff rates of freight will be added.

Fare 5 cents per mile. Soldiers going to and returning from the army, half fare.

Passengers are required to make the proper change, as the Ticket Agent cannot furnish change for every one. V. A. McBEE,

Acting Master of Transportation.

Lincolnton, May 13, 1863—tf

WRITING INK! WRITING INK!

Sustain Southern Manufacture!

THE BEST EVER USED.

ALL BOTTLES WARRANTED.

ON hand and for sale, a lot of superior WRITING INK.

This Ink is manufactured from an English recipe, and every bottle of it is warranted. It will not corrode the pen flows freely, and has a beautiful blue *black* color. There is no sediment in the bottles, as is generally the case with Northern Ink. This alone is a recommendation.

Enquire at the Bulletin office, where it can be purchased, in any quantity, at more reasonable figures than the same article can be obtained elsewhere.

May 18, '63.—dtf

SALE OF TOBACCO AT AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY, the 30th day of May, 1863, at the Store or Warehouse of STENHOUSE & MACAULEY, in the town of Charlotte, N. C., we will sell at Public Auction, for cash, Two Hundred and Fifty Boxes of Manufactured Tobacco, which was sold to us by I. L. MOORE as being old Tobacco, put up two years ago in good order and worked with Liquorice, and the same all to be good sound BLACK TENS—that it would do to be shipped to Nassau. Persons wishing to buy must come and examine for themselves at the said house of STENHOUSE & MACAULEY.

S. W. McCRARY,
J. ADDERTON,
Lexington, N. C.

May 16, 1863—dts

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have 30 NEGROES for hire. Address us at Concord, N. C.

D. W. JONES,
MACON THOMPSON.

May 16, 1863—d4w*

OFFICE N. C. RAILROAD CO.,
COMPANY SHOPS, MAY 12TH, 1863.

NOTICE is given to masters and owners of slaves, that no slave will be allowed to travel on the trains of this road unless accompanied by their master, or agent authorized in writing, and for whom a ticket must be purchased of the railroad agent before entering the cars.

T. J. SUMNER,
Engineer and Supt.

may 15, '63—dlm

Executive Department N. C.
ADJT GEN'LS OFFICE, [MILITIA,]
RALEIGH, May 11.

GENERAL ORDER,
No. 6.

I. The following extract from the Act Amendatory of the Exemption Act, passed by the late Congress of the Confederate States, is published for the information and guidance of those whom it may concern:

[EXTRACT.]

SEC. 4. "In addition to the State officers exempted by the Act of October 14, 1862, there shall be exempted all State officers whom the Governor of any State may claim to have exempted for the due administration of the government and laws thereof; but this exemption shall not continue in any State after the adjournment of the next regular session of its Legislature, unless such Legislature shall, by law, exempt them from military duty in the Provisional Army of the Confederate States."

II. Militia officers are hereby exempted from the operation of the Conscript Act, so long as they yield prompt obedience to the orders issued from this office. The services of refractory and negligent officers will not be considered as necessary "for the due administration of the government and law of the State."

III. Commanding officers of the Militia will communicate this order to the officers under their command.

By order of Gov. VANCE:

DANL G. FOWLE,
Adjutant General.

Raleigh May 15, 1863.
May 8, '63—d1w, cj 2w

WANTED

AT the Medical Purveyor's Depot at Charlotte, N. C.,—Ten pounds (10 lbs) of Leaves of the New Jersey Tea Tree (*Ceanothus Americanus*.) The Leaves must have been carefully dried in the shade. JAS. T. JOHNSTON, Med. Purv'r.

May 6, '63-d 10w1m

LADIES! ATTENTION!!
HOW TO MAKE MONEY.
ECONOMY
IS THE
ROAD TO WEALTH.
RAGS ARE VALUABLE.

CASH, and the very highest prices will be paid for *clean* Cotton or Linen

RAGS.

Those having RAGS to spare will please bring them to the BULLETIN OFFICE where they will be purchased, to any amount.

E. H. BRITTON.

April 6, 1863—tf

RAGS! RAGS!!
Bring in your Rags!!!

CASH will be paid for RAGS, clean and white, Cotton or Linen, at the BULLETIN Office. E. H. BRITTON.

April 6, 1863—tf

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, I have learned with great pain that there have been latterly numerous desertions from the ranks of our gallant army, and that there are many persons in the country who incite and encourage these desertions and harbor and conceal the unprincipled men, instead of encouraging them to return to duty.

Now, therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of the State of North Carolina, do issue this proclamation commanding all such evil disposed persons to desist from such base, cowardly and treasonable conduct, and warning them that they will subject themselves to indictments and punishment in the civil courts of the Confederacy as well as to the everlasting contempt and detestation of all good and honorable men.

Certainly no crime could be greater, no cowardice more abject, no treason more base, than for a citizen of the State, enjoying its privileges and protection without sharing its dangers, to persuade those who have had the courage to go forth in defense of their country, timely to desert the colors which they have sworn to uphold, when a miserable death or a vile, skulking and ignominious existence, must be the inevitable consequences; no pen can excuse it. The father or the brother who does it should be shot instead of his deluded victim, for he deliberately destroys the manly and manhood of his own flesh and blood. And the same is done by him who harbors and conceals the deserter. For who can respect either the one or the other? What honest man will ever wish or permit his own brave sons or patriotic daughters, who bore their parts with credit in this great struggle for independence, to associate, even to the third and fourth generations, with the vile wretch who skulked in the woods, or the still viler coward who shied him, while his bleeding country was calling in vain for his help? Both are enemies, sneaking, mean enemies to their country, before whom open foes will be infinitely preferred. Both are foes to their own kindred and noble countrymen who are dieing, dying the world by their gallant deeds, and pouring out their blood upon the field of battle to protect those very men who are sapping the vitals of our strength. And woe unto you, deserters, and your aiders and abettors, when peace being made and independence secured, these brave comrades whom ye have deserted in the hour of their trial shall return honored and triumphant to their homes! Ye that hide your guilty faces by day, and prowl like outlaws about by night, robbing the wife and mother of your noble defenders of their little means, while they are far away facing the enemy, do you think ye can escape a just and damning vengeance when the day of reckoning comes? And ye that shelter, conceal, and feed these miserable cowards and stimulate them to their infernal deeds, think you that ye will be spared? Nay! rest assured, observing and never failing eyes have marked you, every one. And when the overjoyed wife welcomes once more her brave and honorable husband to his home, and tells him how in the long years of his absence, in the lonely hours of the night, you, who had been his comrades, rudely entered her house, robbed her and her children of their bread and heaped insult and indignities upon her defenceless head, the wrath of that heroic husband will make you regret, in the bitterness of your cowardly terror, that you were ever born. Instead of a few scattered militia, the land will be full of veteran soldiers, before whose honest faces you will not have courage to raise your eyes from the earth. If permitted to live in the State at all you will be *infamous*. You will be hunted from the polls, kicked in the streets, an honest jury will not believe you on oath, and honest men everywhere will shun you as a pestilence, for he who lacks courage and patriotism can have no other good quality or redeeming virtue. Though many of you rejected the pardon heretofore offered you, and I am not authorized to promise it, yet I am assured that no man who will be shot who shall voluntarily return to duty. This is the only chance to redeem yourselves from the disgrace and ignominy which you are incurring.

Again our troops have met the enemy, and a great and glorious victory has been won. But several thousand of our soldiers fell in achieving it for us. Every man is needed to replace the gallant dead, and preserve an unbroken front to our still powerful enemy. Unless desertion is prevented, our strength must depart from our ranks, and desertion can never be stopped while either through a false and misplaced sympathy or downright disloyalty, they receive any countenance or protection at home. I therefore appeal to all good citizens and true patriots in the State to assist my officers in arresting deserters, and to frown down all those who aid and assist them. Place the brand upon them and make them feel the scorn and contempt of an outraged people. Unless the good and the patriotic all over the land arise as one man to arrest this dangerous evil, it will grow until our army is well nigh ruined. The danger of starvation having happily passed away—the approaching and apparently bounteous harvest giving with one of ample encouragement for the coming year—our great army in Virginia again jubilant over a mighty victory—I am well assured that our danger now lies in the disorganization produced by desertion. You can arrest it, my countrymen, if you will but make a vigorous effort. If you will but bring to bear the weight of a great, a patriotic and united community in aid of your authorities.

In witness whereof, ZEBULON B. VANCE, L. S. Governor, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief, hath signed these presents and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at the city of Raleigh, this 11th day of May, A. D., 1863.

By the Governor:

R. H. BATTLE, Jr.,
Private Secretary.

May 14, '63—d6t

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the time limited in my Proclamation, dated the 8th of April, forbidding the exportation of certain articles from the State, is about to expire.

Now, therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of North Carolina, do, by and with the advice and consent of the Council of State, issue this Proclamation, continuing said prohibition thirty days from the 13th inst., subject to the exceptions and restrictions contained in said Proclamation of the 13th of April, with the following alterations:

The prohibition is not to embrace the articles of salt, and lard is to be added to the list of the articles prohibited.

Justices of the Peace are also enjoined to assist in carrying out this Proclamation.

SEAL. In witness whereof, Zebulon B. Vance, Governor, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief, hath signed these presents and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at the city of Raleigh, this 8th day of May, A. D., 1863, and in the 87th year of our Independence.

By the Governor: Z. P. VANCE.
R. H. BATTLE, Jr., Private Secretary.

May 13 63-d1w.

SHOE PEGS! SHOE PEGS!!

THE undersigned, as agents for the Manufacturer, keep constantly on hand a large stock of Shoe Pegs of all the various sizes, which we offer to the trade at Manufacturer's prices. Orders solicited. BLATT & STANTON.

may 15 63—1aw3m Greensborough, N. C.

CHIEF ENROLLING OFFICER,
8th Congressional District,
SALISBURY, N. C., MAY 13, 1863.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that all exemptions granted to conscripts, belonging to the 8th Congressional District, engaged in the manufacture of salt are hereby *revoked*. All such persons will promptly report themselves in person to Colonel Peter Mallett, Commandant Conscripts, N. C., at Camp Holmes, near Raleigh, or they will be advertised and treated as deserters. Also, all conscripts of the 8th Congressional District, for whom applications for detail or exemption have been filed, as laborers in making salt, especially the employees of H. G. Spring, (Mecklenburg Salt Company, operating in N. C.) and of J. K. Harrison, (in Moore District, S. C.) must be promptly returned to Camp Holmes, near Raleigh, or they will be advertised and treated as deserters.

Lieut. JESSE R. McLEAN,
En. Officer, 8th Con. Dist.

CHIEF ENROLLING OFFICE, 8TH CON. DISTRICT.
Salisbury, May 13, 1863.

THE attention of all Militia Officers in the 8th Congressional District, is respectfully called to the above, and they are hereby required to collect and return to camp without delay, all conscripts whom they may know to be engaged in making salt, wherever they may be, except those employed by the State Salt Commissioner.

Lieut. JESSE R. McLEAN,
Enrolling Officer 8th Congressional District.

may14'63-d6

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE.

TWO large Steam Engines; one a Pump Engine with 180 feet Pump Tube of cast iron attached. The other having new and improved machinery for crushing ores and amalgamating. These Engines and Machinery will be sold at auction for cash on Monday, the 25th day of May next, at Rutherfordton, N. C.

J. H. CARSON, Receiver.

April 30, '63-d22t

☞ Richmond Examiner, Wilmington Journal and Charleston Courier copy in daily ten times and send bill to Charlotte Bulletin Office immediately.